



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1962

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



COUNTY OF BUCKS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health

1891

Printed by J. H. COOKE, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962.

The Mayor—Councillor W. ALKER, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Councillor BERRY. 2.

Councillor PEARSON. 1.

„ BROWN. 2.

„ ROGERS. 1.

„ Mrs. BUTLER, J.P. 1

„ ROWSON. 1.

„ DAVIES. 1.

„ SKINNER. 2.

„ KING. 1.

„ SPURR. 2.

„ KIRKMAN, W. 2.

„ WHITMORE. 2

„ LAWLESS. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. E. THOMASON. 1.

Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.

Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.

Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.

Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.

Mrs. M. PARKER. 2.

Dr. J. H. LATCHFORD. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	....	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	....	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	....	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
		S. B. Diggle, M.B., M.R.C.S. (from 18.2.63.)
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	....	J. Ratcliffe, M.B. (to August, 1962).
		J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S. (from 6.11.62.)
*Orthopædic Surgeon	....	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	....	A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	....	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
*Consulting Gynaecologist	...	G. H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist	....	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.B., D.P.M.
*Consulting Paediatrician	...	Vacant.
Dental Surgeon	....	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	....	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	....	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.San.E., F.S.I.A.
District Public Health Inspectors	....	A. Hinkley, 8, 9. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9. A. Jackson, 8, 9. (to 26.8.62.) W. H. Calvert, 9, 11. (from 1.3.63.)
Superintendent Nursing Officer	....	Miss K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	....	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Health Visitors	....	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7. *Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Tuberculosis Nurses	....	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	....	Miss A. Lloyd, 2, 5. (to 6.10.62.) Miss D. M. Bond, 1. (from 5.11.62.)
Clinic Supervisor	...	*Miss F. Wright, 1, 2.
Municipal Midwives	....	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Mrs. A. Gleaves, 1, 2. (to 28.2.63.) Mrs. L. Hall, 2.

STAFF (continued)

*Psychologist	...	Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.
*Physiotherapist	...	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	...	Vacant.
*Orthoptist	...	Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	...	H. Cocker (from 1.11.62.)
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft...		Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	...	Miss N. Ford.
Medical Welfare Officers	...	A. Hargrave. Miss J. Butterworth (from 1.3.62.)
Ambulance Officer	...	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	...	Miss K. Duckworth (to 2.9.62.) Mrs. E. J. Hamilton (from 13.9.62 to 5.4.63.) Mrs. G. Tweedale (from 8.4.63.)
Chief Clerk	...	P. Butterworth (from 1.1.62.)
Senior Clerk	...	G. F. Schofield (from 22.2.62.)
Mental Welfare Clerk	...	A. Wardle.
Clerical Staff	...	Miss M. Exley. Mrs. P. A. Calder (to 30.4.62.) Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss E. Morris (to 6.5.62.) Miss K. E. Mackay (to 31.3.63.) Miss E. Siddall (from 29.5.62.) Miss P. A. Jackson (from 2.7.62.) Miss C. A. Asquith (from 18.3.63.) Miss F. Doodson (from 8.4.63.)
Pupil Public Health Inspector	...	J. R. Dykes.
Welfare Foods Distribution		
Assistant/Clerk	...	Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

1. S.R.N.
2. S.C.M.
3. S.R.F.N.
4. Cert. H.V.
5. S.E.N.
6. S.R.C.N
7. Q.I.D.N.
8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

* Part-time.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking of you and your family lately.

I have not much news to write at present. Everything is quiet here. I have been busy with my work, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

I hope to hear from you again soon. Please write when you have a chance.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1962. As in previous Reports this one is divided into nine sections.

The first Section deals with vital statistics relative to Bury, with a table showing comparisons with the country as a whole and certain towns. There is a rising birth-rate above the national level. The highest since 1947. The Infantile Mortality of 26.10 per thousand compared with the England and Wales figure of 21.4 is unsatisfactory, especially after the exceptionally low figure of 13.45 in 1961. Amongst the death-rate figures attention should be given to the large numbers due to circulatory diseases and also to the frequently avoidable accident deaths. There has been an increased number of deaths occurring in institutions rather than the home.

In the second Section a description of the Local Health Services is given. The Ambulance Service has remained at a similar level to last year.

The Home Nursing Service remains relatively stable with a level of 27,481 visits. All requests for service have been met.

Next comes the Section dealing with Sanitary Services. Much work has been done in dealing with reference to the prevention of Air Pollution. This is being tackled in a realistic and energetic manner, a twelve year programme is actively going on.

Section 4 gives details of the inspection and supervision of food. Bury, in owning its own abattoir demands a considerable amount of the time of Public Health Inspectors. All meat is inspected before issue to the public. Modernisation of the equipment and lay-out of the abattoir was completed in 1962. The quality of the meat dealt with has been high. Over the years there has been a progressive decline in the amount of diseased meat found.

The result of the milk sampling has been good. We have had milk free from tuberculosis for the third year in succession. Cleanliness and quality standards have also been the highest for the previous three years.

The housing Section on the one hand demonstrates the continued inspection of unfit houses followed by the appropriate action to clear away those unfit for human habitation and, on the other, the provision of new houses in the town. The slum clearance programme is continuing according to schedule. The majority of houses erected this year was due to private enterprise (397) a decrease on last year (475). There was an increase in the number of houses built by the Corporation (112) on last year (16). There is still a demand for small houses and for appropriate provision for old people and single people living alone. Experience in the health department is that these people would wish to be rehoused near the centre of activities where they can do their own shopping, attend places of worship and partake of the amenities and amusements. Many existing older houses can be greatly improved by providing in them modern amenities. The mental stimulus of reconditioning, the provision of a hot water supply and inside toilet is no negligible public health aim.

Turning to the sixth Section the prevalence and control over communicable disease is noted. The percentage of children under 2 vaccinated against Smallpox is 82%; against Poliomyelitis in persons under 20, 69%; against Whooping Cough in children born in 1961, 58%; against Diphtheria in children born in 1961, 58% and in children aged 0-14, 42%.

B.C.G. vaccination in the school-children's scheme continued; 553 children under 14 years were skin tested and 393 vaccinated. All were done by Health Department doctors.

The general incidence of infectious disease has been low. Dysentery was higher than last year but most of the cases were sonne type dysentery and on the whole were more of a nuisance than a cause of serious illness. Fortunately there has been a decrease in the number of venereal disease cases.

Section 7 deals with one of the basic pillars of preventive medicine; Maternity and Child Welfare. In maternity work we are striving towards and rapidly realising a completely unified service. Although some of the duties are carried out by the Council, others by the general medical practitioners and others by the Hospital Service, these services are complementary and closely bound. For mothers wishing to have their babies at home the family doctor and municipal midwife provide the Service. Ante-natal care can be undertaken either at the doctor's surgery or at the Local Authority ante-natal clinic. Specialist advice is easily obtainable in these cases. The Hospital consultant regularly

attends at a Local Authority clinic. The midwives have been fully staffed. Hospital cases may attend the Local Authority clinics (in many cases this is geographically more convenient) for the routine checking and only make the minimum of visits to the Hospital ante-natal clinic at booking, the thirty-sixth week or for special reasons, or attend solely at the Hospital. The choice is the patient's. At both clinics full facilities are available. The relaxation and instruction classes are well attended and beneficial. Outside the town is a general practitioner maternity home where some Bury mothers attend.

The Child Welfare Centres have flourished and more attendances have been made this year. The weak spot in our Child Welfare work has been the inability to carry out our domiciliary health visiting on an adequate scale. We have been cut down to the barest and inadequate minimum in this work. This is due entirely to the shortage of trained Health Visitors available. We have been unable to obtain our establishment in this section. Increasing calls on their services in the care of the aged has further accentuated this difficulty. Plans are being prepared for a new Clinic in the Unsworth Area.

Another field for development will be met when a second Local Authority dentist can be appointed; frequent advertisement has failed to obtain another one to fill the vacancy. At present we are only able to cope with emergencies and a small proportion of the dental work required.

Section 8 deals with the Mental Health Services which have expanded and are on the threshold of further important developments. We now have Psychiatric advice available, expanded child guidance work at the School Clinic and we know that our home visiting service is improving. Active plans are made to replace our Training Centre with a modern building and provision of a workshop and hostel for appropriate cases.

The final Section gives details of some other duties carried out in the department. The medical examinations of staff and children, especially on behalf of the Children's Department, have taken a great deal of the doctors' time.

This report is a record of the efforts of the whole team of the health department, each working under the sectional heads. This report is based on the result of their endeavours. The Medical Officer of Health is in a special position to know that any merit in this report is due to their service to the community and has been ungrudgingly given. It is fitting that this tribute is made known both to the Committee and the public of Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
I would tender my thanks for the support and encouragement
given during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

27.VI.63.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1962.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N	Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.	
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures		
Rainfall (inches)	36.60	
Area in Acres	7,434	
Population—(Census 1961)	60,270	
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1962)	61,120	
Persons per acre	8.22	
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162	
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461	
New Houses Certified 1962	509	
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1962	Nil	
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1962	22,600	
Rateable Value	£1,897,735	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,550	
Deaths	904	
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.79	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	57.52	
Average Death-rate (1953 - 1962)	14.49	
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.09	
Cancer Death-rate	2.95	
Respiratory Death-rate	1.95	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.03	
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil	
Live Births (Male 606 : Female 543) (Legitimate 1079 : Illegitimate 70)	1,149	
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	18.80	
Average Birth Rate (1953 - 1962)	16.07	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.09	
Still-Births—(Male 8 : Female 12) (Legitimate 19 : Illegitimate 1)	20	
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	17.10	
Total Live and Still-Births	1,169	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	30	
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	26.10	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.24	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	85.71	

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	15.66
Early ,, ,, ,, (per 1,000 total live births)	11.31
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.22
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.85

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	18.0
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.9
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	21.4

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1962 was 18.80 per 1,000 and is 1.13 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18.0 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1962 was 14.79. There were altogether a total of 1151 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 392 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 759, to which must be added 145 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 904.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past five years :—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1958	22	24
1959	29	31
1960	14	13
1961	29	27
1962	30	26
Average for 5 years	—	—24

STILL-BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of still-births, and the rate per 1,000 births during the past five years :—

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1958	22	23.68
1959	26	26.21
1960	27	25.28
1961	19	17.51
1962	20	17.10
Average for 5 years	—	—21.96

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1962.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	
All Causes	904	30	5	1	6	25	237	219	381	701
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	4	20
" " lung, bronchus	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	1	17
" " breast	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	4	5
" " uterus	13	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	...	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	63	...	...	...	1	5	26	11	20	47
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Diabetes	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	152	...	...	...	...	...	17	50	85	91
Coronary disease, angina	137	...	...	...	...	5	47	44	41	48
Hypertension with heart disease	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	7
Other heart disease	144	...	...	...	...	5	26	26	87	48
Other circulatory disease	55	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	38	129
Influenza	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2
Pneumonia	36	4	1	...	...	1	5	7	18	37
Bronchitis	67	1	...	...	...	...	26	14	26	30
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	19
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	9
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	12
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	11
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	58	18	...	1	2	2	10	13	12	87
Motor vehicle accidents	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	18
All other accidents	26	2	2	...	1	...	3	5	13	32
Suicide	10	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	1	5
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	904	30	5	1	6	25	237	219	381	701

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1962.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosi all form Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.05
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	21	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1962 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births		
											Number	Rate
1952	58,310	856	14.68	1,096	18.80	378	110	26	30	828	14.20
1953	58,150	869	14.94	1,100	18.91	285	48	16	18	863	14.84
1954	58,320	855	14.66	1,051	18.00	336	116	29	33	831	14.25
1955	58,140	837	14.40	1,085	18.66	354	106	31	37	837	14.40
1956	58,210	875	15.03	1,046	17.97	365	119	15	17	800	13.74
1957	58,210	903	15.51	1,053	17.93	371	118	25	27	791	13.59
1958	58,090	907	15.61	1,109	19.09	349	119	22	24	879	15.13
1959	58,230	966	16.59	1,029	17.67	323	129	29	31	835	14.34
1960	59,290	1041	17.56	1,132	19.09	377	122	14	13	877	14.79
1961	60,270	1066	17.67	1,169	19.39	386	126	29	27	909	15.08
1962	61,120	1149	18.80	1,151	18.83	392	145	30	26	904	14.79

Area of District in acres (land and water)	7,434	Total population at all ages	58,829	At Census of 1951.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1962.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)).		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales	18.0	11.9	21.4	18.1	*	0.059	0.007	0.28	0.07	0.35
Birkenhead	19.4	13.5	27.5	24.3	41.4	0.07	0.006	0.3	0.3	0.6
Burnley	17.96	15.10	28.04	23.17	42.84	0.04	0.01	0.70	—	0.70
Bury	18.80	14.79	26.10	17.10	28.22	0.01	0.01	0.85	—	0.85
Halifax	17.13	14.77	20.01	21.95	33.21	0.06	0.02	—	—	—
Liverpool	22.1	12.3	28.0	19.8	35.45	0.099	0.009	0.178	0.119	0.297
Manchester	20.59	13.30	30.43	21.77	38.20	0.11	0.01	0.43	0.07	0.50
Oldham	17.81	14.14	31.82	14.47	32.32	0.08	0.009	—	—	—
Preston	19.71	12.67	29.0	18.65	32.42	0.07	0.01	—	—	—
Rochdale	18.7	14.8	22.0	18.9	33.0	0.04	0.02	—	—	—
Salford	20.77	14.90	29.07	24.69	39.94	0.084	0.006	0.60	—	0.60
St. Helens	18.28	11.79	22.23	21.27	31.65	0.11	—	0.99	—	0.99
Stockport	19.05	13.42	25.04	18.79	32.80	0.077	0.007	0.722	—	0.722
Wallasey	18.84	13.82	31.25	20.08	40.16	0.068	0.009	—	—	—
Wigan	16.59	12.57	16.04	29.65	37.81	0.06	—	—	—	—

* Not available

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
January ...	2.83	5.27	3.71	3.58	3.21	5.25	5.09	4.24	inches
February ...	2.14	0.97	2.59	6.12	0.43	2.49	3.44	3.06	„
March ...	1.88	1.36	3.73	2.54	1.98	1.05	1.36	1.77	„
April ...	2.28	3.32	0.73	1.27	2.81	2.40	3.93	4.05	„
May... ..	3.28	1.43	1.61	3.70	1.73	2.06	2.31	2.63	„
June ...	3.28	2.82	1.82	4.52	3.38	1.87	2.20	0.74	„
July ...	1.03	6.34	5.40	4.14	3.33	7.09	3.62	2.90	„
August ...	1.15	10.15	5.35	7.95	0.44	5.49	5.41	6.17	„
September ...	2.71	3.75	6.18	5.89	0.23	2.88	3.52	3.31	„
October ...	2.24	2.75	5.11	3.49	4.04	4.81	4.81	1.89	„
November ...	1.80	1.51	1.85	1.57	4.06	6.16	2.80	1.85	„
December ...	5.47	3.79	4.38	4.09	6.80	4.05	3.36	3.99	„
TOTAL ...	<u>30.09</u>	<u>43.46</u>	<u>42.46</u>	<u>48.86</u>	<u>32.44</u>	<u>45.60</u>	<u>41.85</u>	<u>36.60</u>	„

SECTION 2.

I.

LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—Administration.

Health Committee

The Health Committee, constituted in accordance with Part II of the 4th Schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946, shall consist of 17 members of the Council, exclusive of the Mayor, and 8 co-opted members with power to vote. Two of the co-opted members shall be appointed by the Education Committee, two by the Local Hospital Management Committee, two by the Executive Council, and two (preferably Medical Practitioners) by the Health Committee from persons interested in Public Health.

There are two Sub-Committees of the Health Committee, as follows:—

Standing Sub-Committee Duties

This Sub-Committee is appointed in pursuance of Section 89 of the Local Government Act, 1933, to deal summarily with any nuisance requiring immediate attention and abatement; and shall report its proceedings to the Health Committee. Its duties also comprise those relating to Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings, and Urinals. The Sub-Committee may also carry out such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Health Committee from time to time.

Medical Services Sub-Committee

Matters relating to the under-mentioned services are referred to this Sub-Committee for consideration and report to the Health Committee:—

The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Domestic Help.
Mental Health.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
Ambulance.

Staff.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also the Principal School Medical Officer), assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Superintendent Nursing Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, with the Medical Officer of Health, to ensure co-ordination of the services.

Specialist advice is available to the Medical Officer from various Consultants in specialities appointed on a part-time basis.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Elected representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee, and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Pediatric Out-patients' Department at the Bury General Hospital. Mental Health Workers attend at certain Hospital outpatients and visit hospital discharges on request.

General practitioners are circularised regularly concerning the services available, or the occurrence of any exceptional outbreak of communicable disease, and are notified of any change in arrangements, hours of clinics, etc. Personal contact is maintained by the Medical Officer of Health through the Local Medical Committee.

3.—Joint use of Staff.

There is the joint use of Staff between the Hospital and Local Authority Services in the use of Hospital Consultants (employed on a sessional basis by the Local Authority) in the case of Orthopaedic, Psychiatric, Pediatric, Ear, Nose and Throat, Gynaecologist and Chest Consultants. The Local Authority's Orthoptist and Female Mental Health Worker work for Hospitals on certain Sessions. The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as adviser in Epidemiology to the Hospital Management Committee. Local Authority Nurses and Health Visitors attend to Hospital Outpatients at the Chest, Pediatric, Mental Health and Maternity clinics.

Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis. This is administered from the Health Department at the Town Hall, where the Local Committee meets. Local Authority representatives are members of the Committee.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, &c.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers. The W.V.S. has a children's clothing exchange which proves very beneficial, their members help the department in a variety of ways. The "Meals-on-Wheels" scheme is particularly valuable.

(c) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority makes an annual grant, and also financially assists individual cases, especially when in homes prior to and after confinement.

(d) The N.S.P.C.C., through its Inspector, is in frequent contact with the Health Department.

Health Education.

Throughout the department it is thought that the most effective method of health education is by personal contact and from individual instruction given by members of the staff of all sections of the Health Department.

It is considered that the primary function of the Health Visitor is educational in health matters and giving social advice, and with the closer integration of the District Nursing Service in the health

department a more positive attitude to general preventive measures is being fostered in patients. Constant attention is given by School Nurses to these matters and with the recently introduced changes in the method of school medical inspection more frequent visiting at schools is possible. We are hampered in these developments by the inability to obtain a full establishment of Health Visitors.

Attached to the Ante-Natal Clinic there is a relaxation class for expectant mothers at which regular talks are given by a midwife on the hygiene of pregnancy and its problems. At each Child Welfare Centre a Health Visitor is present for instructional purposes. She is relieved of much duty in weighing babies or clerical work by the provision of a clinic nurse and clerk.

The School Health Service arranges Mothercraft classes given to girls in their last year at school. The girls are transported to the Centre. We are of the opinion that these classes are of real practical value and useful training for senior girls.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Training Courses. Probationer nurses and midwifery students from the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group also receive practical instruction in Preventive Health Work.

Keen interest is taken in Bury in Cancer Education. Bury is part of the experiment serving two and a half million people inaugurated by the Manchester Committee on Cancer, which is accepted internationally as an important contribution to the study of health education methods.

The health department have used posters to assist in making the public aware of the hazards to health of smoking. No special anti-smoking clinic has been set up and in general no special interest appears to have been shown in this matter by the general public.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Particulars of these Services carried out by the Local Authority are given in Section 7 of this report.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, Bury.

A house in Manchester Road, near the Town Hall is divided into three furnished flats and let to Health Department nurses who require them on a weekly rent.

The general practitioners make requests for District Nurses direct to the Health Department. A nurse is on duty until 9 p.m. at the Health Department and telephone messages from doctors can be left at the Ambulance Depot up till 9 p.m., when the nurse on duty takes her last calls for the day.

On discharge from hospital, when a District Nurse is required, the hospitals give a discharge notice giving particulars of the illness and type of home nursing required. In case of urgency instructions are received by telephone. The district nurses have been able to deal with all calls made on them. Complicated nursing equipment such as electrically operated beds and air beds are supplied as required.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	221
„ new patients during the year	813
„ visits during the year	27,481
„ patients on register at 31st December	246

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1962

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	22	6	2	5	6	3	268
Diabetes	19	5	5	1	5	3	2290
Blood Diseases....	122	10	10	5	27	70	3406
Cerebral	89	11	20	31	2	25	3141
Senility	118	14	37	27	13	27	3403
Cardiac	86	11	17	21	9	28	2048
Surgical	216	130	25	5	19	47	5308
Gynaecological....	15	3	2	1	5	4	153
Neoplasm	47	3	9	30	5	—	1368
Intestinal	51	33	5	3	8	2	305
Prep. for X-ray	88	—	85	—	2	1	258
Rheumatoid Arthritis	36	5	9	2	4	16	1986
Nervous Conditions	28	1	4	2	5	16	1822
Medical	88	46	10	11	17	4	1412
Tuberculosis ...	8	2	—	—	6	—	301
Skin	1	—	1	—	—	—	12
TOTALS	1034	270	241	144	133	246	27481

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1962 five nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service, although messages are received for the days work up till 9 p.m. Night sitters are supplied as required. So far all requests have been met.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from The Medical Comforts Depot in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 392. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and wheel chairs. All requests have been met, or some requisites, such as wheeled chairs, an adequate stock is held to meet the summer demand.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

This is provided at the Child Welfare Centres for the vaccination and immunisation of children under school age, particularly infants for vaccination and children approaching the age of 12 months for primary diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis immunisation. Special sessions have also been arranged as required.

On admission to school, the School Health Service endeavours to obtain diphtheria immunisation of those not already done in infancy, and to obtain a "boosting" injection given on admission to school to those children who are immunised in infancy. B.C.G. immunisation is available for children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis, and also at other ages when clinically desirable.

General practitioners in the area carrying out vaccination and diphtheria immunisation in their practice are provided with printed cards in standard form, on which to furnish records to the Local Authority. Fees for these records are paid to practitioners.

Details of the work done with reference to this form of protection against infectious disease is given in Section 6.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number calls dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	33,197
Number general removals	...	...	...	...	...	31,693
Number of Accident cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,504

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	...	377
(Day 276 ; Night 101)						
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	...	176
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	...	299
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	...	652

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	1 333
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	1,949
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	16,326
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	...	48
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	360
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	17
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	207
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1 504
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	...	9,919
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	...	32
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	39
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	133
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	...	30
						33,197

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases			
1941	...	...	...	3,366
1942	...	...	...	3,875
1943	...	...	...	4,369
1944	...	...	...	4,776
1945	...	...	...	5,886
1946	...	...	...	6,465
1947	...	...	...	7,605
1948	...	...	...	8,486
1949	...	...	...	12,556
1950	...	...	...	14,097
1951	...	...	...	13,503
1952	...	...	...	14,108
1953	...	...	...	12,928
1954	...	...	...	13,914
1955	...	...	...	15,116
1956	...	...	...	13,747
1957	...	...	...	14,713
1958	...	...	...	22,302
1959	...	...	...	24,277
1960	...	...	...	31,984
1961	...	...	...	33,173
1962	...	...	...	33,197

Increase	509	on previous year
"	494	"
"	407	"
"	1,110	"
"	579	"
"	1 140	"
"	881	"
"	4,070	"
"	1,541	"
Decrease	594	"
Increase	605	"
Decrease	1,180	"
Increase	986	"
"	1,202	"
Decrease	1,369	"
Increase	966	"
"	7,589*	"
"	1,975	"
"	7,707†	"
"	1,189	"
"	24	"

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The personnel consists of one ambulance officer, thirteen drivers, nine attendants, one mechanic and one clerk telephonist. All these are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals

There were four crews available during the day and one and a half crews at night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accidents.

For the use of the ambulance, except in the case of accident, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner is requested stating that the use is necessary, and that the patient is unable to travel by public transport. A large amount of carriage of patients to and from hospital out-patients' departments is done.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis**. (See Section 6).

(2) **Illness generally**. Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment. These requirements have been met by the Local Authority.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, health inspectors, and social workers, (b) through liaison with other departments, e.g., Housing and Education, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations such as the Manchester Committee on Cancer working in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1962, 31 whole-time and 5 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Maternity Cases ...	17	15	22	14	22	20	19	31
Sickness Cases ...	119	175	144	99	76	112	82	67
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	301	271	271	368	379	374	403	455
Total cases attended ...	437	461	437	481	477	506	504	553
Old cases on books at 1st January	192	206	278	305	319	327	283	353
New cases during year	245	255	159	176	172	158	221	200

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 4s. 3d. per hour.

Applicants may apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale:—

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct:—
 - (i) Rent and rates.
 - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
 - (iii) An allowance of 63s. 6d. for each adult or 104s. 6d. for two adults.
 - (iv) An allowance of 23s. 0d. for each dependent child.
 - (v) A household domestic allowance of 20s. 0d.

2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken :—

One-third of the first £.

Three-quarters of the second £.

The whole of the remainder.

3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by National Assistance benefits.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

Mental Health.

Details of this Service are given in Section 8 of this report.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Borough Analyst Laboratory, Manchester.

The above Laboratories offer a very complete service as and when required.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	146	224	3	373
Whole Orange Drink	—	2	—	2
Tinned Salmon	—	1	—	1

In addition a large number of specimens are sent in directly by general medical practitioners.

The results of examinations of water, food etc. are given in Section 3 of this report.

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are still treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

**Hospitals and Clinics administered by the Bury and Rossendale
Hospital Management Committee.**

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444

Westbourne Post Operative Unit, Helmshore, Haslingden. Tel.
Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury
3335/6.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury
4172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel.
Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe
2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.

Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, Bury General Hospital.
Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 12, Tithebarn Street, Bury. (Phone: Bury 5252/3).

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1963.

Doctors: 76 principals (of whom 25 were resident in Bury).

Dentists: 12 principals and 1 assistant.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 19 shops.

11 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 2.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 12 (and 1 assistant).

Dispensing Opticians: 1.

During the year, two resident doctors resigned and two assistants entered into partnership with their principals. Seven non-residents were added to the list and one resigned from the list.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification Bury is regarded as an "open" area. Applications from doctors to practice in the area will automatically be approved.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £95,064. This amount also includes £1,734 in respect of the final settlement for the year 1960/61.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £104,110; in addition patients contributed £33,209.

The general dental services cost £41,185, and in addition patients paid £12,124. Consideration was given to 17 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £14,274, and patients contributed an additional £10,636.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £262,815. Administrative expenses amounted to £7,983.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1962 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by public health inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken:—

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	1,824	632	267	769	229
Vermin	210	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	87	24	22	22	20
Tents, Vans and Sheds	149	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	43	—	—	16	3
Common Lodging Houses	43	10	2	—	—
Schools	28	13	2	40	8
Entertainment Houses	7	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	1,431	399	397	332	314
Accumulations	179	36	31	31	26
Animals or Birds	19	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	3	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	3	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	40	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	149	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	777	148	110	138	124
Tested	153	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	8	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	156	68	42	72	45
Pails or Privies	25	—	—	4	1
Urinals	12	1	1	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	39	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	76	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	87	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	81	—	—	—	—
Markets	286	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	958	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,808	4	2	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	125	63	12	47	9
General Food Premises	5,893	31	12	53	13
Bakehouses	33	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	12	7	2	1	1
Licensed Premises	34	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	14	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	5,650	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	17	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	9	—	—	—	—
Factories	61	14	6	82	21
Outworkers	4	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	20	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	25	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	5	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	259	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	2,814	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	92	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	33	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	26	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	17	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	35	6	6	—	—
Premises Visited	71	—	—	—	—

Smoke Control Area Premises ...	2,398	37	37	43	43
Pet Animals Act	15	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	1,640	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	580	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	272	—	—	—	—
Informal	153	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	16	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal	22	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	44	—	—	—	—
Chemical	12	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	95	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	190	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	28	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	10	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	61	—	—	—	—
Rinses (milk bottles and churns)	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	29,497	1,493	951	1,650	859

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	707
,, ,, informal notices complied with	638
,, ,, Statutory notices served	244
,, ,, Statutory notices complied with	221
,, ,, nuisances or defects abated on informal notices ...	1,491
,, ,, nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ...	159
,, ,, informal intimations issued under Section 12 (2)	
Clean Air Act, 1956	1,072
,, ,, enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ...	1,750

The number of enquiries answered under the Land Charges Act is progressively increasing year by year. These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. Such enquiries are invariably preceded or succeeded by a number of supplementary verbal enquiries. The extent of this work confirms the impression first recorded last year that houses of all ages other than Council houses are rapidly being acquired by owner-occupiers.

Total number of complaints received	676
No. of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	179

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961 **PART I OF THE ACT.**

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	20	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	384	49	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	11	—
TOTAL	433	80	6

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	16	—	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	7	—	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	2	3	—	4
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	8	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	5	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	8	—	—
TOTAL	6	47	—	6

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	8
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	11

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough was supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from five different sources of upland surface water and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the Water Board for the following:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality (b) in quantity	 (a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	Raw Water. 34 Water going into supply. 370 Chemical examinations 37. (Satisfactory).
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	No. of examinations 235. Results : Mainly satisfactory. Waters lime treated.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	Waters chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains (a) Direct to houses (b) By means of standpipes	N.B. Number of houses and population supplied from private sources is not known. (a) 22,224 houses supplied direct. (b) None to our knowledge.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	6	2	15	—	23
Private Wells and Springs	1	2	2	3	8
Total No. of Samples ...	7	4	17	3	31

Four samples reported to be unsatisfactory (two chemical, two bacteriological) were taken from two wells supplying three dwellinghouses. In one case pollution was traced to a leaking land drain in proximity to the service conduit between well and dwellinghouses. This defect was remedied and the water supply subsequently found to be fit to drink. In the other case the well is subject to intermittent pollution of varying degree due to the nature of the gathering ground which is used for agricultural grazing. There is no alternative water supply available and little can be done to further protect the waterpoint. The case remains under review. Meanwhile occupiers of the dwellinghouse concerned boil all drinking water.

The remaining unsatisfactory bacteriological sample was taken from a private well on a smallholding supplying two dwellinghouses. Following receipt of this report the general condition of the smallholding has been improved and cleansed. A subsequent sample of water taken from this well is reported to be satisfactory.

Two samples of water taken from taps connected to towns mains and submitted for chemical analysis are reported to be unsatisfactory. One sample taken at a school was found to arise from an "end of term" prank when boys in a senior chemistry form had dosed the water storage tank with innocuous vegetable dye. The attention of the Headmaster was directed to this matter. In the other case an abnormal quantity of suspended matter found in water drawn from a domestic tap in a dwellinghouse was removed by the statutory undertakers flushing the service main involved.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.30%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from towns mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Nineteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from three swimming baths within the Borough. One sample from a plunge bath at the Public Baths was reported to be unsatisfactory. On this occasion the water filter plant was being cleansed and the bath was not in use.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage so far as it is practicable.

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed	18
„ „ premises where new drainage was provided	56
„ „ premises where new sinks were provided	4

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1960, the Council have made a payment of £8 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to a grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	... ..	30
„ „ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	... ..	33
„ „ insanitary closets abolished	... ..	2
„ „ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	... ..	22

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	... ..	1,268
„ „ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	... ..	334
„ „ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	... ..	268
„ „ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	... ..	144

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April, 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

The Health Committee provide free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

During the year the Council introduced a bonus scheme in connection with refuse collection which had the effect of re-establishing a seven-day collection of household refuse. This was an indirect factor in encouraging property owners to more readily effect ashpit conversions and enjoy the benefit of the improved service.

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	3	—	—	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	13	6	15	23	2	59
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	3	3	2	1	9
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	4	1	—	4	9
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	30	41	45	36	33	185
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	158	86	180	198	204	826
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	23	74	71	41	34	243
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	211	205	297	275	275	1,263
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	10	4	2	—	16
(b) Dry Ashpits	21	25	67	98	134	345
(c) Wallbins	13	13	2	—	10	38
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	54	91	133	156	144	578

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	25,566
No. of Waste Waterclosets	796
No. of Dustbins	23,222
No. of Wallbins	35
No. of Ashpits	457
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	227
No. of Privy—Middens	15

The remaining privies and pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act, 1957, or are in areas awaiting provision of sewers. The latter scheme is actively in progress.

PET ANIMALS.

Six premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner, one premises having closed voluntarily during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	3
„ „ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	8

One sample failed to conform to prescribed standards. This sample of cotton felt was brought to the notice of the manufacturer and the local authority concerned.

Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	5
---	---

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	12
No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	33

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenants' effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gam-mexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total number of houses disinfested	69
Total number of Council houses disinfested	30

Number of Houses infested:—

Bed bugs	5
Cockroaches	34
Other vermin	60

Number of food and other premises disinfested	12
---	----

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.47 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.53 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation	477
--	-----

In addition 135 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

No cases were reported where there was reason to suspect that any species of vermin or insect had acquired any immunity against insecticides in use.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons ...	96
„ „ registered premises	55

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	12
--	----

No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	6
---	---

One informal sample of fertiliser was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to contain excess phosphates compared with the quantity warranted, but that such excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. This matter was brought to the notice of the manufacturer.

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing who has kindly submitted the following information of action taken by him during the year.

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri- Premises cultural	Total
Total No. of Properties Inspected	22	324	105	9	460
Total No. of Properties Infested					
Common rat—Major	1	2	1	—	4
—Minor	16	217	71	7	311
House mouse—Major	—	—	1	—	1
—Minor	6	87	32	—	125
No. of Properties treated by Local Authority	22	306	104	7	439

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of sewer maintenance treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments, 1962	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Man- holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man- holes showing complete take	No. of Man- holes in Borough
Treatment (1) Test Bait 24.9.62 to 30.9.62 (inclusive)	741	55	41	1,641 minimum
Treatment (2) (a) 1.10.62 to 12.10.62 (b) 8.10.62 to 19.10.62	220 —	55 29	41 20	1,641 minimum

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringel- mann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringel- mann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringel- mann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		146	125	176.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		9.73	8.33	11.76
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	68	9½	10	10½
	32	15	3	12
	83	7½	5	17½
	49	20	2½	7½
	72	26½	3½	—
	18	12	11	7
	7A	13	4½	12½

On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by the provisions of Section 30 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, this action was followed up by the inspection of boiler plant and advice offered to firemen and management. Except in the case of the emission of dense black smoke the permitted smoke emissions defined under the Clean Air Act vary for the size of the boiler plant and operations undertaken thereon over a period of eight hours. This makes enforcement of statutory action difficult to operate without concentrating enforcing action against one particular chimney for long periods of time.

The persistent offenders concerning industrial smoke emission continue to be sprinkler type mechanical stokers operating in Lancashire boilers. Happily this type of boiler plant is rapidly being replaced by oil fired boilers of various types.

Subsequent to observations taken on offending chimneys two Lancashire boilers at cotton bleach works and textile mill were converted to oil firing. Under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, notifications were received of the installation of chain grate mechanical stokers to two batteries of Lancashire boilers at a cotton dyeworks and a glue works respectively, an industrial incinerator was installed at a paper mill and an oil-fired package boiler and one other oil-fired boiler were installed at a textile mill to replace two Lancashire boilers. One Lancashire boiler was converted to a steam accumulator at a cotton dyeworks. The Council also gave "prior approval" to the installation of an industrial incinerator at a wholesale bakery, including determination of chimney height. Chimney height was also approved under Section 24 of the Act in respect of boiler plant at an engineering works where the chimney was reduced in height. Chimney heights were also approved in respect of boiler installation indicated on plans submitted to the Borough Engineer under Building Byelaws, including heating installation at two school premises.

The Bury (No. 3) (Unsworth) Smoke Control Order, 1961, became operative on 1st October, by which date the greater number of necessary firegrate conversions in dwellinghouses had been completed. It was, however, necessary to serve 32 Statutory Notices in respect of 32 dwellinghouses in order to ensure the payment of financial grant to the respected owners or occupiers.

This Order relates to 1,031 premises of which 1,018 are dwellinghouses in a rapidly developing residential sector of the Borough, where a further 339 dwellinghouses are to be built. This area also abutts two smoke control areas in an adjoining residential urban district and can eventually be linked with the Bury (No. 2) Smoke Control Area when building development between the two areas is complete. The estimated total cost of domestic firegrate conversions in this Area is £4,790 of which the Council's contribution after deducting Ministry Grant will be £1,437. The area includes a Council School with boilers fired by mechanical underfeed stokers burning bituminous coal. This plant is exempted from the provisions of the Smoke Control Order by the terms of the Smoke Control Area (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959, as the boiler plant was installed in 1957. Accordingly the Council agreed to grant a similar exemption within the provisions of the Smoke Control Order to an industrial premises firing bituminous coal to Lancashire boilers by means of mechanical stokers installed prior to 1956.

The Council now has three Smoke Control Orders operative relating to 3,416 premises towards their programme of declaring 9,431 premises to be smoke controlled during the ensuing nine years. In the establishment and operation of these Areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants' Association and the North West Gas Board, North West Electricity Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air policy and helped to combat any potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. This has enabled the Council to inaugurate the respective areas without the necessity of local Public Enquiries.

Prior to the (No. 3) (Unsworth) Smoke Control Order becoming operative the Central Lancashire Undertaking of the North Western Gas Board equipped a dwellinghouse within the Area to which the Order applied with coke fired grates and demonstrated the efficient burning of coke along with a number of gas and coke burning appliances permitted to be used within the Area under the provisions of the Clean Air Act. The Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council also stationed a mobile exhibition of approved appliances and solid smokeless fuel fires on a central site in the Borough for one week.

During the year a survey was commenced of 66 dwellings and 330 business and commercial premises to be included in the Bury (No. 4) (Central) Smoke Control Area. This area adjoins the No. 1 (Mosses) Smoke Control Area operative in 1960 and includes land to be redeveloped in the town centre under the provisions of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Development Area (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, made under the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1947/59. It is intended that this Smoke Control Order shall be reported to the Council during 1963. The extent of the area concerned is 59 acres.

A total of 2,398 visits were made to premises in smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, in 1957 and subsequently adopted the Model Clauses re thermal insulation of dwellinghouses and flue construction.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air where they are represented on executive Committees of both organisations.

It is regretted that there has so far been insufficient support to merit the re-introduction of Courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College, suspended during 1960/61 after being successfully inaugurated in 1948.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

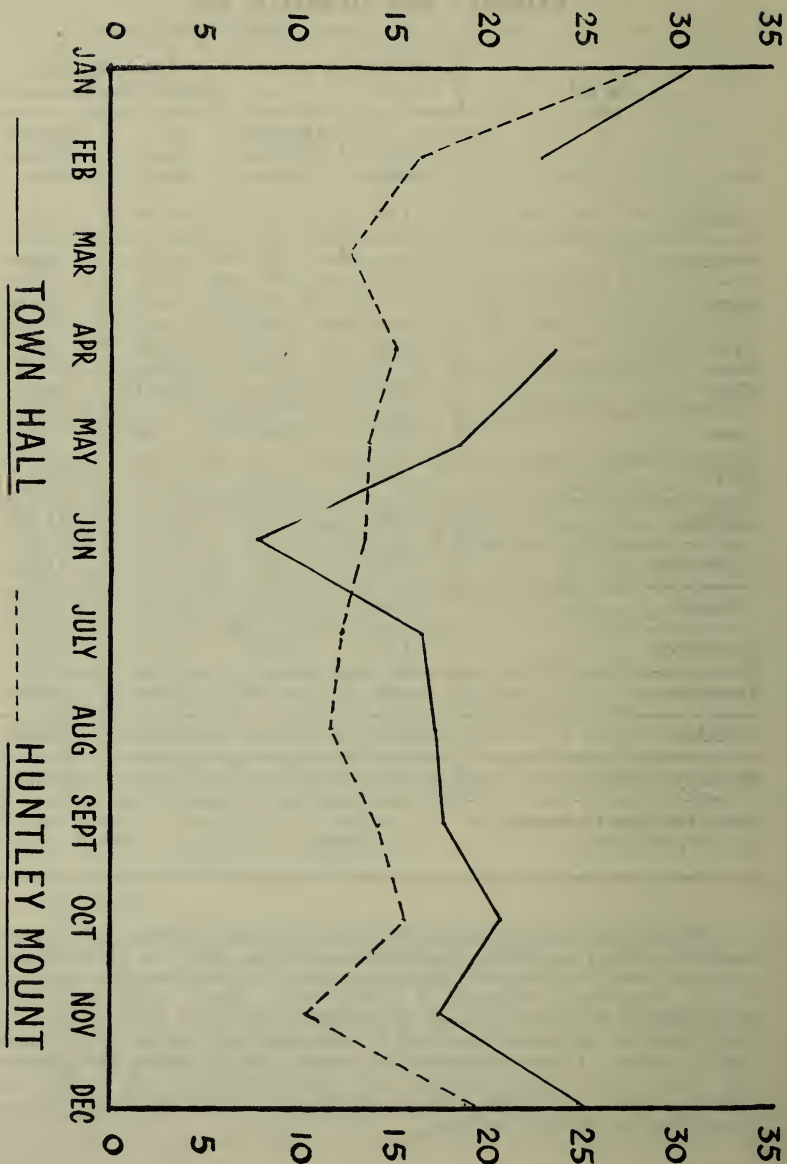
Graphs showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year.

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1962

Period 1962	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	4.65	3.63	30.67	27.81
February	2.63	2.24	22.82	16.58
March	—	1.13	—	12.90
April	4.02	3.35	23.38	15.01
May	2.87	2.76	18.31	13.90
June	0.72	0.86	7.84	13.74
July	2.41	2.18	16.12	12.17
August	6.04	5.34	17.03	11.78
September	3.97	3.64	17.37	14.04
October	2.09	1.86	20.51	15.24
November	1.74	1.30	17.13	10.23
December	4.44	4.05	23.96	18.84
TOTAL	35.58	32.34	215.14	182.24
Monthly Average	3.23	2.69	19.55	15.18
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	33.96		198.69	

The Council maintain three smoke and sulphur dioxide daily record stations at the Town Hall, Huntley Mount Clinic and The Derby School associated with the National Statistical Survey on Air Pollution sponsored by the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies undertaking such observations. The three stations are representative of a commercial town centre area, a residential area and a residential area subject to a Smoke Control Order. Due to a number of varying factors during the previous year when two of these stations were first established this is the first occasion when any correct comparison may be made of twelve months observations at all three stations.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE



TONS PER SQUARE MILE

AVERAGE DAILY SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS, 1962.

1. SMOKE—Microgrammes per cubic metre.

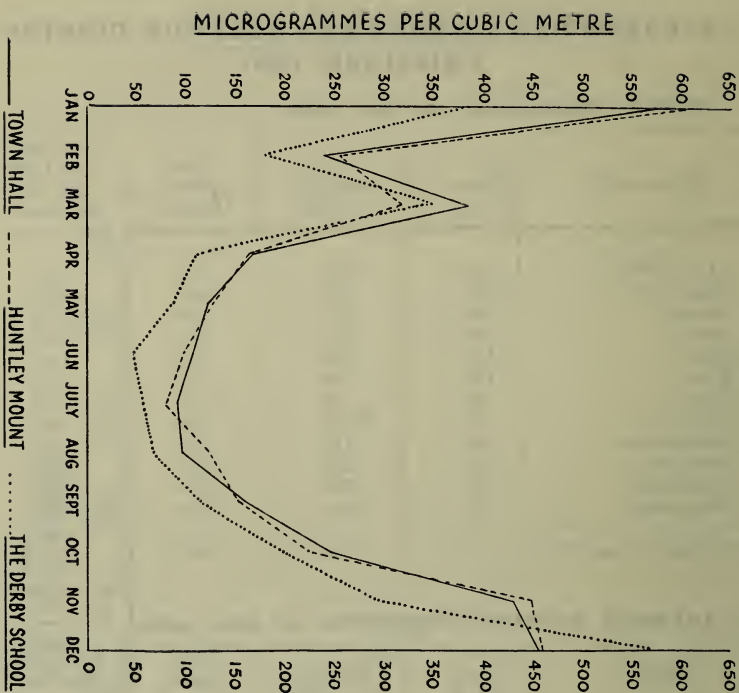
Month	Town Hall	Huntley Mount	The Derby School	Average of the Three Stations per Month
JANUARY	576	604	380	520
FEBRUARY	241	252	180	226
MARCH	384	317	348	349
APRIL	169	167	112	149
MAY	121	128	88	112
JUNE	108	99	49	85
JULY	91	80	77	82
AUGUST	93	123	69	95
SEPTEMBER	158	153	114	141
OCTOBER	245	227	199	223
NOVEMBER	428	448	294	390
DECEMBER	452	456	578	495
Average 12 months	225.5	254.5	207.5	238.9

2 SULPHUR DIOXIDE—Microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	Town Hall	Huntley Mount	The Derby School	Average of the Three Stations per Month
JANUARY	415	480	291	395
FEBRUARY	284	222	200	235
MARCH	346	272	300	306
APRIL	203	177	170	183
MAY	161	143	144	149
JUNE	150	147	111	136
JULY	117	92	150	119
AUGUST	124	133	166	141
SEPTEMBER	176	170	210	185
OCTOBER	287	254	324	288
NOVEMBER	438	347	431	405
DECEMBER	435	359	541	445
Average 12 months	261.3	233.0	253.1	248.9

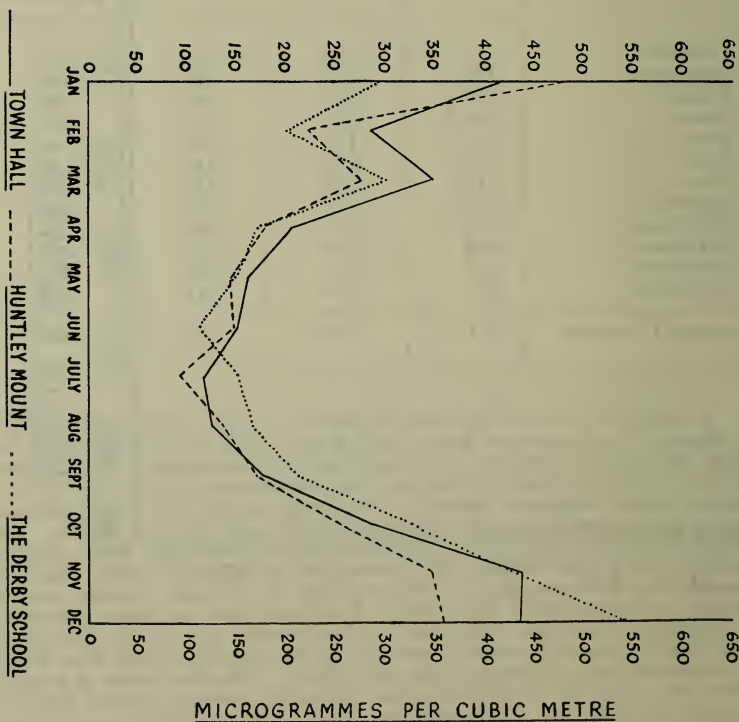
A comparison of the observations recorded at The Derby School, which is situated in an operative smoke control area, with those recorded at the other two stations adequately demonstrates the advantages to be gained by such control of smoke emission. The phenomenon of high smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions recorded in the smoke control area during December is due to persistent fog during the third week of that month. The station is also in line with the prevailing wind blowing-up from adjacent industrial areas and railway line during the same period. The relatively higher ratio of sulphur dioxide to smoke emitted in smoke control areas is thought to be caused by the absence of hydrocarbons and other pollutants in authorised smokeless solid fuels. Unfortunately the sulphur content of such fuels at present is roughly equal to that in bituminous coal from which the authorised solid smokeless fuels are derived. The abstraction of sulphur from solid fuels is a project worthy of further research which has not escaped the notice of the appropriate bodies. No material progress with this problem has been reported.

SMOKE



MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

SULPHUR DIOXIDE



MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences, for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer.

Total Number of Dairy farms	46
Total Number of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk	37
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	259
„ „ Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	8
„ „ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	21
„ „ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	28
„ „ Dealers' Licences to retail sterilised milk	231
„ „ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ „ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	34

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST	T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST	TUR- BIDITY TEST	No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	56	38	17	—	56	—	110
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	14	14	—	14	—	—	28
Pasteurised ...	57	57	—	57	—	—	114
Sterilised ...	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
TOTALS	137	109	17	71	56	10	262

All samples submitted to phosphatase, turbidity and tubercle inoculation tests were reported to be satisfactory for the fourth successive year.

94% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

30% of tuberculin tested milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Of the unsatisfactory samples fifteen were taken from licenced producers situate outside the Borough. Reports on all unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling. The producers outside the Borough who each produced two unsatisfactory samples received the special attention of the Milk Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee.

The absence of any evidence of tubercle infection in milk samples taken for a third successive year together with the declining incidence of tubercle infection in cows (see page 52) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely high standard of milk samples recorded on page 59 will indicate the very satisfactory quality of milk retailed within the Borough throughout the year.

This comment which is repeated for a second successive year, justifies the intensive sampling programme and close attention to milk distribution which has been undertaken by the Department at all times.

Six milk churn rinse samples were submitted to the Pathologist, and reported to be satisfactory.

The local pasteurising dairy closed on 30th June on being acquired by new owners. The premises continued to be used as a milk store for the remainder of year, but it is understood they will cease to be used completely for any dairying purposes early in 1963. Hence ends a liaison between the Department and milk processing which commenced with the passing of the Public Health (Milk) Regulations in 1923. All heat treated designated milk sold within the Borough is now processed in outside districts. This situation has arisen due to financial mergers among the major national dairy interests during the year.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors, are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act 1932 as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	267	13	11

Approximately 93% of ice-cream Vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
25	24	1	23	1	1	—

Six samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and nineteen samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

One unsatisfactory sample was taken from wholesale manufacturers situated inside the Borough.

In this case subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Nine samples of ice-lollies (three manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
22	22	10.48%	8.38%

Fourteen samples of ice-lollies (eleven manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and are certified to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The appointed day for the full implementation of the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Regulations, 1958, within the Borough was 1st April, 1962. Work on the reconstruction of the Public Abattoirs to comply with these Regulations was complete shortly after this date, stunning pens for cattle slaughter being operative some time previously.

There was an appreciable decrease in the numbers of cattle and sheep slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs when throughput of livestock was the lowest for the past ten years.

The progressive reduction in tubercle infection of live animals with the full implementation of the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food is quite notable and reflects credit to the efforts of the Ministry's Veterinary Officers.

No. of Slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council 18

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1962:

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1962:

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
1,423	5,823	479
Boxes and bags of Offal 685		

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 1,879 of which number 69 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

5 carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* in a viable state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of fourteen days, after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

In addition 29 carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* in a degenerated state. These were released for distribution after affected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis:—
Beef—0.09% Pork—0.036%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls Nil.
Steers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 1.85%
Heifers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.385%
Cows were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.069%
Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.535%

Number of Carcasses Condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts—5; Calves—4; Sheep—25; Pigs—3.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—
31,596 lbs. (14.1 tons) or 0.57%

Total weight of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis—3,561 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than Tuberculosis 28,035 lbs. of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3,007	21,403	1,027	830	803	650	225	90

In addition 1,827 lbs. of meat was condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat condemned on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during this process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthalene green prior to removal. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising & Staining) Regulations, 1960.

During the year it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against an employee of a wholesale butcher employed at the Public Abattoirs under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, for slaughtering a beast whilst not in possession of the necessary licence. The Borough Justices found the case proved, fined the defendant £5 and awarded £5 5s. 0d. costs to the Council.

Carcases and Offal infected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3,992	1,440	647	25,230	934	Nil
Number inspected	3,992	1,440	647	25,230	934	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	4	25	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	903	496	6	240	165	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22·62	34·44	0·93	0·95	17·66	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	1	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1·159	0·069	Nil	Nil	0·535	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS**

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1953	8,284	31,094	8,146	1,602	49,126	4,304
1954	7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647
1955	6,066	30,080	4,569	827	41,524	3,429
1956	7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108
1957	7,427	35,796	4,856	1,287	49,366	4,124
1958	7,403	34,528	3,288	868	46,087	3,931
1959	5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000
1960	5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644
1961	5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887
1962	5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472

Two suspected cases of anthrax were notified in respect of cows found dead in the Abattoir lairage. Diagnosis was not confirmed.

Six Movement Licences under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, were issued.

The restriction were still operative at 31st December. During this period 28 movement licences were issued.

FOWL PEST.

WASTE FOOD ORDER, 1957.

The licences apply to boiling plant approved for this purpose. Prior to the 1st June, 1957, the provisions of the Order were enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

No. of Licences issued previously by Ministry	11
„ „ Licences issued by Council	8
„ „ registered piggeries	19

Two piggeries were closed voluntarily during the year.

Notices were sent to local farmers and cattle dealers directing their attention to the necessity of dressing with a derris root preparation any cattle showing visible signs of warble fly infestation during the dressing season March-June in accordance with the provisions of the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order.

No notifications of suspected cases of warble fly infestation were received.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No cattle were received at the Public Abattoir during the year for slaughter either under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/1946 or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Orders.

No notifications were received of isolation on local farms of cattle suspected to be infected with tuberculosis or to be contacts of such infection.

These facts are evidence of the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Attested Area Scheme to which reference has been made earlier in this section of the Report. All factors indicate that bovine tuberculosis in this country is very rapidly on the wane and virtually non-existent.

If this admirable situation is to be maintained it is essential that farmers, dealers and all owners and handlers of cattle and other livestock shall have due regard for the legal provisions of the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Orders, 1950/1958 and the Tuberculosis (England & Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, and that such orders shall be strictly enforced. Liaison is maintained with veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in tracing to the source of origin any suspected cases of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs revealed during meat inspection at the Public Abattoir.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation		79
---	--------	----

The amount of food condemned during the year has been—

1 ton. 15 cwt. 3 qtrs. 27 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be effected a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Two samples of orange drink and one tin of salmon were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Six instances arose of foreign bodies found in food, moths in chocolate wafer biscuit and malted beverage, cane in bottle of milk, mouldy meat pie, object in soft drink, iodine stain in fresh apple. In each case it was not possible to prove beyond reasonable doubt the cause of the complaint. Accordingly no formal action was taken in these cases, although they were brought to the notice of the manufacturers and vendors concerned, who were fully co-operative in the ensuing investigations.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement, reconstruction and redecoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities mentioned in previous reports has been maintained. Details of further work completed during the year are given below. Attention is again directed to the continued progress towards the improvement and reconditioning of licenced premises within the Borough which has now been progressively undertaken by the breweries owning such premises over the past 12 years.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

All food preparing premises, bakehouses and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Section 196, which operates within the Borough via Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Preparing Premises		No. of Visits
Bakehouses	92	33
Fried Fish Shops	41	125
Restaurant Kitchens	14	
Industrial Canteens	61	
	208	158
Meat Shops	66	1,808*
Licensed Premises	115	33
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	98	
Grocers	121	
Fishmongers	17	
Fruit and Greengrocery	56	
Miscellaneous	24	
	497	5,893*
TOTALS	705	7,892*

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Food Preparing Premises	63	12	47	9
General Food Premises	31	12	53	13
Meat Shops	4	2	—	—

Work was in progress at the year end on two outstanding notices.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:

	Re-conditioned	Re-Decorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommodation provided
General Food Premises	4	7	7	—
Food Preparing Premises	4	6	4	1
Licensed Premises	7	7	7	7
Total	15	20	18	8

Four new Food Preparing Premises (snack bars) opened during the year. Twenty-nine food shops (9 in one ownership) closed voluntarily. Two general food premises were adapted to the self-service pattern, a change which is developing progressively in this type of shop in the Borough.

One new industrial canteen was opened.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Public Health Inspectors have continued to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose. Increased activities in the establishment of smoke control areas and staff vacancies resulted in further activities in this field being curtailed.

Enquiries were also conducted into 8 cases of suspected food poisoning. In no case was the diagnosis confirmed.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of a tricycle food vehicle engaged in the preparation and sale of hamburgers under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the Council's Byelaws re Sale of Food in the Open Air in respect of the vehicle being without a supply of hot water and not displaying the owners name and address and food displayed for consumption not being protected against contamination. The Borough Justices found the cases proved, fined the Offender £35 and awarded the Council £10 0s. 0d. costs.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held on three weekdays—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery. A development during the year has been the covering with sheet metal of the serving and display counters of the fish stalls on the Open Market.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

No. of food stalls on open market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Public Health Inspectors paid 286 visits to markets.

In October the Council approved proposals for the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1, the implementation of which will result in the Market Hall and Open Market being re-sited during the next five years. It is anticipated that the construction of the New Hall and Stalls will enable food traders in both markets to comply with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, more readily than in previous years.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale—Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 5,650 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

FOODS AND DRUGS—SAMPLING.

Particulars of articles of food and drugs sampled during the year

ARTICLES	No. OF SAMPLES			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	6	54	60	4	50	54	2	4	6
Milk ...	117	—	117	114	—	114	3	—	3
Hot Milk	5	—	5	1	—	1	4	—	4
Ice Cream	1	21	22	1	21	22	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—
Sausage ...	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	1	13	14	—	12	12	1	1	2
Soda Water	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	151	103	254	137	97	234	14	6	20

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined During the Year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1962	117	3.67	8.71

No. of milk samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine of which 8 were deficient in solids-not-fat 9

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated.

The attention of the vendor, manufacturer or supplier was directed to the following matters:—

Two formal samples of milk each adulterated by the addition of 2% added water, four samples of hot milk adulterated by the addition of 10%, 8%, 4% and 3% added water respectively due to heating the milk by steam injection or in a closed vessel, an informal sample of dried milk incorrectly labelled.

An informal sample of meat pie 2.5% deficient in meat content and an informal sample of canned stewed steak 8.6% deficient in meat content.

One informal and one formal sample of essence of peppermint prepared with isopropyl alcohol vide pure alcohol.

An informal sample of dried apricots containing excessive quantity of sulphur dioxide as preservative. The stock was withdrawn from sale before formal samples could be obtained.

No action was taken in the case of two formal samples of buttered toast and muffins found to be spread with margarine as in each case a suitable notice appraising the purchaser of this was displayed on the vendor's premises.

Legal proceedings were instituted successfully in the following cases:—

A formal sample of milk adulterated by the addition of 7% added water. (Vendor fined £10 and ordered to pay £6 6s. 0d. costs).

An informal and four formal samples of soda water from the same vendor 90%-100% deficient in sodium bicarbonate respectively. (Vendor fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs).

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	1,132
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,109
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	265
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	285
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	253
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	536

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	136
Number of houses demolished	6

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	71
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— (a) by owners	57

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Four Council owned dwellinghouses were demolished after representation).	13
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	Nil
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	Nil

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	6
2. Number of families dwelling therein	29
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	47½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	3
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	19

Particulars of New Houses, etc. Erected during the Year.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

1. Total, including numbers given separately under (1):
 - (i) By the Local Authority (a) temporary Nil
 - (b) permanent 112
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 397
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
34	49	6	72	214	134	509
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 6
4. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949/59:
 - (i) Standard grants 174
 - (ii) Discretionary grants 13
- (b) Total value of financial grants issued: £18,109 10s. 3d.
- (c) Total value of grants issued to date is £70,647 10s. 3d. in respect of 774 houses.

Except for one block of five houses improved by the landlord to comply with "standard grant" provisions the work comprised the provision of bathrooms and/or sculleries, and the provision of hot water supplies and domestic washing facilities, or the provision of one or more of the standard amenities in owner/occupier dwelling houses.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Three Clearance Areas, Bright Street, Mount Sion and Woodfields totalling sixty-nine houses involving 161 persons were represented during the year. A Public Inquiry into the Bright Street Clearance Area was held during October by the Minister of Housing and Local Government who subsequently confirmed the Clearance Order without modification. The

Minister also confirmed without modification the Kenyon Street Clearance Order (15 houses) having held a Public Inquiry into this area during September, 1961. Demolition of houses in this area and of houses in the Daisyfield and Brook Street Clearance Areas was completed during the year. Demolition of houses in the confirmed Bell Lane Clearance Area and adjoining houses in Council ownership proceeded during the year but was incomplete on 31st December. Notice of five objections relating to six houses in the Woodfields Clearance Area was received. The Minister of Housing and Local Government will enquire into this Area during March, 1963.

Seventy-six houses considered to be unfit for human habitation situated in the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1 and subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order under this scheme were surveyed. Houses in the Parr Lane (No. 1) Clearance Area were also surveyed. In both Areas the Council had not resolved their policy by the year end.

Appended is a tabulation of Clearance Areas represented during the post-war period:—

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan., 1962	Details given in previous reports	Twenty-seven areas	608	1,304
June 1962	Jan. 1963	Bright Street	38	81
Aug. 1962	Dec. 1962	Mount Sion	8	13
Sept. 1962		Woodfields	23	67
		TOTAL	677	1,465

In addition two individual houses were represented under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and 29 individual houses were demolished following similar or voluntary action.

By the end of the year 930 houses had been represented and 886 houses demolished of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered before 1967.

Rent Act, 1957.

Tenants in the town have never displayed any great interest in exercising their rights under the Rent Act since the passing of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954. Since 1957 this is probably due to a progressively increasing number of decontrolled tenancies. The number of Certificates of Disrepair issued during the year shows a further decrease compared with the previous years.

No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued in respect of all defects on applications	2
No. of undertakings received from landlords	2

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION.

Sections 12/23, Housing Act, 1961, which now control these premises formerly known as "houses-let-in-lodgings" became operative in November 1961. The provisions of the Act ensure that the Council can now effect complete control over these premises by a long and tedious procedure, culminating, where no person is maintaining effective supervision of the premises, in the Council making Management Orders. The effect of such Management Orders is to invoke the provisions of Regulations additional to those of the Act to be applied to specific premises. Such Regulations specifically refer to the cleansing and maintenance of all areas and facilities used in common. Innovations in this procedure include the statutory provision of personal washing facilities and means of escape in case of fire to be exacted along with repair and maintenance and provision of other amenities by service of Notice. A survey of all known houses of this type within the Borough, including twelve houses known to be occupied by Pakistanis, was commenced during the year. There are thirty-one recorded houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 164 lodgers in 122 rooms.

Forty-three visits were paid by public health inspectors during the year. Sixteen defects subject of three Notices were abated.

Three cases of overcrowding in houses occupied by Pakistanis were found and one case abated. Houses occupied by these nationals were found to be clean but very crudely and sparsely furnished. Consultations were held with the Chief Fire Officer concerning means of escape in case of fire to be maintained in this type of premises.

It was not necessary for the Council to make any Management Orders in respect of these houses.

There still remains within the Borough a number of houses occupied by more than one family which will be dealt with as found by Public Health Inspectors during their routine duties.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of casuals continuing to occupy the sole registered common lodging house is little changed from previous years and despite the reduced amount of this type of registered accommodation available in the Borough, the house is still under occupied.

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attendance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	47	22	Males and Females

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. A number of former permanent lodgers at the above and other former lodging houses are now resident in Old People's Hostels. Forty-two visits were made to the premises during the year. Two notices relating to ten defects were outstanding at the year end.

These premises are subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council under the Provisions of the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947/50 to implement the provisions of the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1. If these proposals are confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government these premises are anticipated to be demolished within the next five years.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short period of the Annual Pleasure Fairs.

These caravans were visited on 149 occasions during their stay within the Borough.

The site now occupied for such purposes is situate within the area subject to the provisions of the Bury (No. 1) Smoke Control Order and additional duties have been incurred in ensuring compliance with the Order by occupiers of temporary dwellings, notwithstanding they are outside the definition of "dwellings" under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

During the year the Council revoked the provisions of Section 143, Bury Corporation Act, 1932, relating to the control of caravans used for human habitation as these provisions were contra to those of the Caravan & Control of Development Act, 1960. The use of such powers was necessary to deal with cases of unauthorised use of land for stationing of caravans for temporary habitation. In each case the occupiers of such caravans were found to be itinerant dealers in scrap metal. This is a feature of unauthorised occasional use of caravans for human habitation which is rapidly becoming manifest in other parts of the country, particularly in the Midlands and the South.

Under this procedure action can only be instituted against the landowner for permitting the land to be used for the stationing of caravans used for human habitation without planning permission or a site licence. No action can be instituted against the itinerant occupier of the caravan as was provided for under the provisions of the Local Act.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1962.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	22,600
No. of Factories	411
No. of Lock-up Shops	502
No. of Commercial premises	349
No. of Industrial premises	291
No. of Licensed premises	115
No. of Social Clubs	52
No. of Places of Entertainment	13
No. of Public Premises	36

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1962)	1 year (1961)	2-4 yrs. (1958-60)	5-14 yrs. (1948-57)	15 or over (before 1948)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	525	108	123	325	233	1,314
	P.M.A. ...	160	72	112	393	707	1,444
	TOTAL ...	685	180	235	718	940	2,758
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	11	359	653	1,023
	P.M.A. ...	—	2	40	340	2,073	2,455
	TOTAL ...	—	2	51	699	2,726	3,478

Scarlet Fever.

There were 12 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 1 was removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 147 under 5 years of age, 17 of school age, and 48 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :							TOTAL
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1962	282	333	12	9	5	45	8	694
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1962	—	—	4	2	2	315	4	327

Pneumonia.—There were 6 cases of pneumonia notified. There were 3 deaths of notified cases, and 5 of the notified cases were removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—There were 14 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 22 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 1,027 children immunised against Whooping Cough. They had a course of triple-antigen immunisation.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Measles.—111 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year five cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases notified.

Dysentery.—There were 138 cases notified. 6 removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There were 5 cases notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

(a) Children and young persons (born in years 1943-1962) who had completed 2 injections (since 1956) at 31.12.62 11,613

(b) Adults up to 40 years of age who had completed vaccination (2 injections) at 31.12.62 5,953

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1943-1962) who have received three injections or oral doses at 31.12.62 10,718

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1943-1962) who have received four injections or oral doses at 31.12.62 3,372

The number of adults who have completed a course of vaccination at 31.12.62 5,328

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1962 by Doctors.

The following table shows the extent done by :

	Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (ex- cluding epi- demic vacci- nations)
Local authority staff	% 79·2	% 82·6	% 100	% 37·5
General practitioners	20·8	17·4	—	62·5

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough. 3 individual cases were notified.

Disinfection.—A Sparkhall Disinfector for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is housed at the Ambulance Depot. A letter and book disinfector is installed in the Health Department which is mainly used for the disinfection of public library books which have been in contact with infectious disease.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 19.

B.C.G. VACCINATION. (Against Tuberculosis).

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age).

1. Number skin tested	... ..	553
2. Number found positive	... ..	133
3. Number found negative	... ..	399
4. Number vaccinated	... ..	393

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis, thus giving them a certain degree of protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at School or the Clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the Doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. The B.C.G. vaccination is done on the upper part of the arm, just like small-pox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms have been circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

The figures above give the number immunised. All for whom we received parental consent were completed by the end of the year. This scheme commenced in 1959.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in				
13 year old schoolchildren	16.6	15.3	14.4	24.1
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 8 new cases was notified. Of this number 4 were males and 4 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 5 years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1958	21	0·07	3	—
1959	26	0·03	3	—
1960	10	0·05	6	—
1961	16	0·01	2	—
1962	8	0·002	—	—
Average for 5 years ...	—16	—·032	—2·8	—

One of the most striking changes in epidemiology since the war has been the recession of tuberculosis. Bury has shared in this happy event.

The average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculosis diseases.

After Care.

A Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board has a joint appointment with the L. A. The Corporation T.B. Nurses attend at the Hospital Chest Clinic. Co-operation is maintained through these links.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch with by the Tuberculosis Nurse visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were contacted regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and two cases were referred to the Housing Committee, one was provided with alternative accommodation and one was still awaiting re-housing.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing etc.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,140 visits were paid by specially trained tuberculosis nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows :—

Males.

Females.

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m. Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon. Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.—There has been a decrease during the year in the incidence of cases attending at the Bury V.D. Clinic.

There were 157 new cases compared with 174 last year who had 941 consultations with the medical officers, compared with 1,127 in the previous year. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment decreased from 143 to 120. The number of specimens examined by the M.O. at the Clinic was 39.

Of the new cases attending 12 were Syphilis, 32 Gonorrhoea, and 113 other conditions. The figures for Gonorrhoea are higher than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 45% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District												Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases	
	At all Ages	At Ages								over 65					
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20		20- 35	35- 45			45- 65
Scarlet Fever ...	12	—	1	—	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Dysentery... ..	138	4	18	2	11	12	40	10	3	19	10	8	1	6	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	14	1	3	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	111	3	27	13	16	25	23	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	290	8	49	20	30	39	74	14	5	23	12	11	5	15	3

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1951 to 1962.

DISEASE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Smallpox	—	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	—	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5
Polio-myelitis	2	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	70	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6
Malaria	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138
Whooping Cough	136	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14
Measles	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111
Food Poisoning	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3
†Chicken Pox	—	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
TOTAL	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290

† Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable in Bury after 30th June, 1953.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work has extended, especially to the aged, as the Health Visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties included the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children, visits to hospital discharges, to the aged, and the infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

The area is divided into districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She attends a child welfare centre each week. Increased use of the service of Health Visitors is being made by general medical practitioners in the area.

Health Visitors attend the Paediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Nursing Officer visiting appropriate cases in the hospital before discharge has improved the efficiency of the facilities provided by the Local Authority on hospital discharge.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from neighbouring authorities. (The Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses), and for nurses and midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale H.M.C. Group.

There is considerable demand for the Service of Health Visitors which cannot be supplied. In spite of efforts by the Council we have been unable to fill our establishment.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	....	1,082
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,681
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,151
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,039
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	278
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	12
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	155
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	229
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	1,140
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	428
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,213
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	187
Total Visits effective	....	....	....	....	10,595
No. of visits where no access was gained	....	....	....	....	1,714
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>12,309</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	388
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	52
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	123
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>563</u>

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings) ; at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons) ; at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning) ; and at Unsworth North Methodist School (Thursday afternoons).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Totting-ton Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	150	100	50	50	350
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	5521	4383	1761	712	12377
Children 1 to 5 years	2074	1380	971	406	4837
Number of Doctors' Consultations	1952	1276	715	324	4267
Average attendance per session	50	57	54	22	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The main distribution centre is at The Wylde, every afternoon and Saturday morning. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.			TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.			HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total
No. of new cases	253	0	253	61	0	61	135	0	135
No. of attendances	1124	0	1124	323	0	323	543	0	543

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General

Hospital for a specialist opinion. Reports of all results of specimens taken etc. at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner. A special card for "two-way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics. Few of these cards are returned by the practitioner.

A consultant Obstetrician attends at certain sessions.

A physiotherapist is available at the Wylde Clinic. 186 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 1,097 attendances. This clinic has become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by a Midwife.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :—

Wasserman Reaction	Negative 396.	Positive 3.
Rhesus Factor	Negative 62.	Positive 337.
Negative containing anti-bodies		0.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 1,047, and 11,681 attendances were made. Also 919 post-natal attendances were made by 915 patients.

Maternity outfits are kept at each Clinic and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Each midwife has an area of the town. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run. Car allowances are provided for those midwives with cars.

The supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

A Superintendent Midwife is attached to the department part-time to assist in training and supervision.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital). Twelve pupil midwives have been taken for training.

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital. All cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1962 was 41. Of these, four were Municipal Midwives and 37 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Municipal Midwives.—Four Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority. They have assisted at the Municipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	310
--------------------	-----

As maternity nurses	39
----------------------------	----

Midwives are on call for their own cases and for cases of other midwives who are off duty, night and day except for one day off per week and one week-end off per month when they are relieved by a midwife who is on duty. There is no night duty rota as such. When a midwife is on duty she takes night and day cases.

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Trilene Equipment. Trilene was administered in 266 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air analgesia in popularity since its introduction.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

The municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name	Address	Tel. Nos
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58 Rochdale Old Road	Bury 4606
Nurse E. Brown	3 Walmsley St., Woolfold	Bury 1703
Nurse L. Hall	346 Brandlesholme Road	Bury 2045

Also two part-time midwives.

Maternal Mortality.—There was 1 maternal death.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1962	2,040	17,208	73	584	1990

Attendance figures show an increase over last year.

Phenylketonuria.—Routine screening tests for Urine of all children attending the centre is now carried out. The number of children tested is 660. There have been no positive cases.

Hearing Tests.—A Peters Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available. This is provided with a Peep-show for use with small children. A specially trained nurse is available for this work. Commencing in August, 1962, testing of children under 5 years of age was undertaken. 120 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 4,920 school children were examined at school. In addition 208 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

There were 2 new cases referred by the C.W. Centre and attended the Whitefield Clinic. One case had a consultation with the surgeon. Many cases are also sent direct to Bury General Hospital by the family doctor. The Orthopaedic Services at Bury General Hospital appear to be supplanting the use of the Lancs C.C. Scheme for Bury residents.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	12
Number of treatments given	135
Average attendances per child	12
Number children (a) discharged	7
(b) defaulted	2
Still attending at year-end	3

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	8
Number of treatments given	158
Average attendances per child	19
Number of children (a) discharged	3
(b) defaulted	3
Still attending at year-end	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged. A premature infant unit under the supervision of a Pediatrician is available at Fairfield General Hospital.

During 1962 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 61. The majority (56) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 29, to whom 155 visits were made.

They were also 9 premature still-births, all of which were born in hospital.

Illegitimate Children. The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births, and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 26.10 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 30 children who died under the age of one year we find that 10 took place during the first day, another 6 within the first week, 1 during the second week, 3 during the third and fourth weeks, 5 within the first and third months, 3 within the third and sixth months, 1 within the sixth and ninth months of the year and one unidentified baby, age not known.

Of the causes of death 4 were certified as primarily due to broncho-pneumonia, 3 to congenital malformations, 1 to marasmus, 4 to atelectasis of lungs, 2 to cerebral haemorrhage, 1 to gastro enteritis, 5 to prematurity, 1 to haematemesis, 1 to hydrocephalus, 1 to gastro intestinal haemorrhage, 1 to idiopathic epilepsy, 2 to accidental death, 1 to cerebral thrombophlebitis, 1 to unidentified baby found dead on open ground, open verdict, 1 was due to leukaemia, and 1 to hyaline membrane disease of the newborn.

The Still-birth Rate—17.10 this year compared with a five-year average of 21.96.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—This course for girls from the Senior Schools has been conducted by the Health Visitor Staff.

Dental Treatment.—During 1962 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. Not until a permanent second dental surgeon is obtained can this service be satisfactory.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers 	9	9	8	4
Children under Five 	103	99	92	65

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided full upper or lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	—	—	—	15	—	—
Children under Five 	—	23	21	—	150	9	—

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

This Nursery has provided accommodation in cases of difficulty, where children have been deprived of a parent due to illness or other causes. With this aid adoption has been avoided and the child retained with the parent ; some most heartening successes have been achieved.

At end of 1962	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places 	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year.... 	18	19
Average daily attendance during year 	14	20

One block at Castlecroft Nursery is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 20 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Medical Officers paid 44 visits to the nursery, and made 116 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a recognised training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 13/6 per child per day. Partial remission of charges is made on an income basis as required.

Breakfasts are now made on the premises by the staff; the remaining meals are supplied from the Cooking Centre as before.

The nursery is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY

Causes of Death	Age Un-known	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Age Un-known	Total
											M.	F.		
All causes	—	14	3	—	5	22	4	3	—	—	19	10	—	29
Certified	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis of Lungs	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	—	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
Haematemesis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro Intestinal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Idiopathic epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Accidental death	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrombophlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hyaline membrane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
disease of the newborn	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Open Verdict	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	1	14	3	—	5	22	3	3	1	—	15	14	1	30

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

There are three whole time workers in the Mental Health department who work under the Medical Staff. Specialist advice is obtained for the psychiatrist as required and much assistance is provided by the Child guidance work done in the School Health Service. The facilities here are of special value in dealing with severely subnormal patients.

The main development, with plans at present with the Ministry is the provision of a new Training Centre where separation into junior and adult sections can take place. Proposals for a residential hostel for this Service have also been agreed and it is proposed that these buildings should be erected as one scheme on a new site.

We have been fortunate in our experience of close co-operation with the hospital services. Our female mental health worker spends two sessions weekly working at the hospitals of the Bury and Rossendale Group as their Social Worker and the male mental health worker regularly attends meetings at hospitals with their psychiatric staff. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee's Mental Health Sub-Committee. This is of great assistance in obtaining co-ordination and co-operation between the Local Authority and Hospital group.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Suitable patients have been admitted to the psychiatric wards at Fairfield General Hospital as day patients. They have been conveyed by the Ambulance Service where transport has been required. These wards have been upgraded and there is now an Acute Unit at Fairfield.

Informal admissions to the psychiatric wards have been arranged as envisaged in the Mental Health Act, 1959. Regular case conferences with the consulting psychiatrist are held at the Fairfield General Hospital. Also regular 3 monthly meetings are held at Prestwich Hospital for Mental Health Workers.

The screening and preliminary examination of many suspected subnormal children is done at either the Child Welfare Centres or the School Clinic. Many of these children first come to notice either when they are brought by their parents, referred by Head Teachers or sent to us for investigation by their own doctors. The Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and the School Medical Officers have considerable experience in this field and offer great assistance. A number of children with behaviour problems, educational subnormality, or mental illness have been investigated and passed on to the appropriate agencies for treatment. Details of the work amongst School children is given in the Principal School Medical Officer's report.

In co-ordination with the Ministry of Labour and the hospital services, an "Industrial Re-habilitation Clinic" is held every four months at Fairfield General Hospital to deal with patients' employment problems of special difficulty. The Regional Disablement Re-settlement Officer, Local Re-settlement Officer, psychiatric staff and our mental welfare officers meet together to discuss with the patient problems of registration on the "disabled register", local and personal aspects and individual needs. We understand that this clinic has attracted widespread attention throughout the North West Region.

RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	35	122
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	—	—
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	2	5
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	21	45
Admission to hospital through Courts	25	20
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	83	152
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge		
from hospital	18	35
Progress reports in cases on licence	5	9
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	138	160
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub-normal)	260	434
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	400	821
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	75	51
Liaison meetings attended	—	84
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	85

PERSONS WITH MENTAL DISORDER IN HOSPITALS

	M.	F.	Total
Fairfield General Hospital	4	30	34
Lancaster Moor Hospital	1	2	3
Prestwich Hospital	8	6	14
Rossendale General Hospital	17	—	17
Whiston Hospital	2	1	3
Whittingham Hospital	9	6	15
Winwick Hospital	1	3	4
Other	—	—	—
	42	48	90

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	9	16	25
Calderstones Hospital	16	3	19
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	—	1	1
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	2	—	2
Moss Side Hospital	1	—	1
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	2	—	2
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital	3	—	3
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Offerton House	1	—	1
Other	—	1	1
	38	27	65

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	51	25	76
-------------------------	----	----	----

Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 141 Severely Sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.30 per thousand population. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Training Centre.

A Training Centre (at Alston Street) provided facilities for 36 pupils whose average attendance throughout the year has been 27. Mid-day meals are provided at a charge of 6d. per day, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party and visits to Circus have been held during the year. Male adults are now trained in woodwork, metal-work, gardening and light handicrafts. Owing to lack of space we are unable to satisfactorily separate on an age or sex basis. Arrangements for new premises are actively afoot.

A display of children's handicraft and industrial work was held during the year, when parents and members of the public were invited to visit the centre. About 90 people availed themselves of this opportunity.

The Staff consists of one female Supervisor, two female assistants, one part-time male assistant, a female worker, who assists in the preparation of meals, and a part-time Caretaker.

A sitting case ambulance transports those attending at the Occupation Centre from convenient points on the main roads to the Centre in the morning, and takes them back in the afternoon. No charge is made for this Service.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Bury and District Moral Welfare Association for local Welfare Work. They also contribute towards the costs of mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of new cases	40
Old cases still visited and helped	16
No. of visits made to Bury Cases	290
No. of interviews	128

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	19
Married women with illegitimate children	8
Matrimonial problems	9
Preventive	4
	40

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	9
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	12
Babies placed for adoption	7
Advised regarding adoption	14
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	11
Referred to another Agency	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPTS.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	131
---	-----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	234
---	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	47
(b) Sickness Payment	2
(c) P.S.V.	99
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	1
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	14

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	234
--------------------------	-----

TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester (10).

Bury is a training centre for Queen's Nurses District Nursing Certificate and 5 pupils have been trained throughout the year.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 16 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Four students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and one student from the Borough Engineer's Dept. visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as it is known all cases are receiving adequate medical treatment, either through their own doctor, the hospital, or the Local Authority.

Any case requiring assistance is referred to the Welfare Services Department.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F (1) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	4	—	—	5
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	14	2	—	3
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	11	2	—	1

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	3	11	25

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 11 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	6	11	8

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 1 case is visited by the Mental Health Worker. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment, and five children are attending residential special schools.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A Chiropody Service is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came into operation on 1st April, 1960. Four part-time chiropodists and one full-time chiropodist carry out this service. The type of cases treated are the elderly, physically handicapped, and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2/6d. per treatment.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1962, the part-time chiropodists gave a total of 659 treatments to 394 patients.

Following the resignation of the full-time Chiropodist, at the end of November, 1961, we have been without a Corporation Chiropodist until the appointment of Mr. Cocker who commenced duties on 1st November, 1962.

The work carried out by Mr. Cocker during the months of November and December, 1962, was as follows:—

No. of patients treated at Clinics	108
No. of treatments given	203
No. of patients treated in their own homes	46
No. of treatments given	68
No of School-children treated	7
No. of treatments given	38

The part-time service by four private chiropodists is still continuing.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE—CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

**Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50), Ministry of
Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50).**

Report of work of the Committee during 1962

The Co-ordinating Committee under the above-mentioned Circulars met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was eight.

The circumstances of children in thirty-nine families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May, 1952. The cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:

By the Medical Officer of Health	18
„ Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
„ N.S.P.C.C. Officer	5
„ Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	2
„ Children's Officer	3
„ Director of Education	3
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1

Two new cases were brought forward during 1962 and fifteen family cases previously reported made a total of seventeen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 56, of which 51 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

INDEX.

	Page
Abattoirs	51—55
Ambulance Service	27—28
Air Pollution, prevention of	43—48
Bacteriological Examinations	31
Births, including still births	11—13
B.C.G.	69
Chiropody Service	91
Co-ordinating Committee	92
Deaths	11 — 18
Diphtheria Immunisation	26, 66—68
Diseases of Animals	55—56
Epileptics and Spastics	90—91
Factory Acts	36
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	49—60
General Provision of Health Services in the Area	31—33
Health Committee	3
Health Education	20—24
Health Visitors, Summary of Work	74—75
Home Help Service	29—30
Home Nursing	24—26
Hospitals	31—32
Housing	61—65
Infantile Mortality	13, 81, 84
Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics	76, 79
Infectious Diseases—prevalence of and control over	66—73
Laboratory Facilities	31
Local Services provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946	20—30
Maternity and Child Welfare	74—83
Medical Examinations by Department's Medical Officers	89
Mental Health Service	85—88
Midwives	77—79
Moral Welfare Work	89
Nursery, Day	82—83
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	68
Rainfall	19
Sanitary Circumstances	34—48
Staff	4, 5
Statistics of the Area	11, 12
Statistics, 1962 and previous years	17
Statistics, 1877—1962	15—16
Statistics, comparative statement	18
Training Centre... ..	88
Tuberculosis	28, 70—71
Vaccination	26, 66—69
Venereal Diseases	71
Water Supply	37—38